

Business Rules for Calculating Monthly Remedy Damages for Tier-2.

- Only calculate for **All Wholesale**.
Only compute remedies for disaggregations with at least 10 observations for All Wholesale.
- Only compute a remedy if the disaggregation category is in disparity for the previous 2 months (month 1 and month 2) as well as the current month (month 3).
- **For certain sub-measures:** if the disaggregation category is in disparity 6 or more times during the calendar year, every month in disparity is treated as if they were consecutive and remedy amounts are calculated for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th month and so on.

Step 1: Calculate Remedy before any caps for each disaggregation group

Base Remedy = (fee)*(Average Monthly "Observations")

Average Monthly "Observations" =

$1/3((\text{month 1 "observations"}) + (\text{month 2 "observations"}) + (\text{month 3 "observations"}))$

This is rounded up to the next highest integer (i.e. 54.1 is rounded to 55.0).

where "observations" = (magnitude)*(CLEC observations)

If "observations" > CLEC observations, then make "observations" = CLEC observations.

What is the fee?

Each measure is designated as high, medium, or low in the State guidelines.

- State: high = \$500, medium = \$300, low = \$200

What are "observations"?

For rates and percentages, the "observations" are the number of additional CLEC failures that causes the test to become in disparity. For averages, this value can be computed but does not have a similar interpretation.

The average "observation" is rounded to the next highest integer.

What is the magnitude?

The magnitude measures how far the performance is from parity.

For both parity and benchmark measures, the threshold value is necessary to calculate the magnitude.

The threshold value is the maximum value that the CLEC performance could have been and still be considered to be in parity (see pg 8 for the business rules to calculate threshold values). It is calculated by using the weighted average of all 3 months.

Note: For the purpose of remedy calculations, for measures where the performance represents a good outcome

(i.e. % of bills completed on time), the performance should be expressed in terms of bad outcomes (i.e. % of bills not completed on time).

Magnitude Calculation

Averages and Means Measures (e.g. Average Installation Interval):

$(\text{CLEC mean} - \text{Threshold Value}) / (\text{Threshold Value})$

Percentages or Proportions Measures (e.g. Percent ILEC Caused Missed Due Dates):

$(\text{CLEC percentage} - \text{Threshold Value})$

Rates or Ratios Measures (e.g. Trouble Report Rate)

$(\text{CLEC ratio} - \text{Threshold Value})$

Note: the averages have a cap of 1.0 on the magnitude (100% of the observations)

Step 2: Rules for Emerging Markets

Certain sub-measures within (27,29,32,35,37-39,41,43,45,46,49,52-54,55.1,56-59,62,65-69) are affected by the emerging market rule. The sub-measures that qualify are UNE Combinations, resold ISDN, ISDN UNE loop and port, BRI loop with test access, and DSL loops.

A sub-measure is "qualifying" if either:

- a) For UNE Combinations, resold ISDN, ISDN UNE loop and port, BRI loop with test access, and DSL loops. The sub-measure must have at least 10 observations for each of the last 3 months to be considered a qualifying sub-measure.
- b) For the measures indicated above. If the overall wholesale average for the entire *measure* is between 10 and 100 observations then all sub-measures within the measure are considered to be a qualifying sub-measure.

For all qualifying sub-measures that have between 10 and 100 observations, the base remedy amount are multiplied by a factor of 4.

In step (a), for these sub-measures, if the disaggregation category is in disparity 6 or more times during the calendar year, every month in disparity is treated as if they were consecutive and remedy amounts are calculated for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th month and so on.

Step 3: Apply Measure Caps

Measures that are on a per Measure Basis:

State: #4, #22, #23, #25, #26, #71, #117, #121

For these measures, the base remedy amount if found in disparity ignores the formula above. The base remedy amount for the **disaggregation category** is always:

State: high: \$75,000 medium: \$30,000 low: \$20,000

Measures that are allowed a measurement cap:

State: #1, #2, #5, #5.1, #7, #12, #13, #15-18, and #70

For these measures, the base remedy amount for a **disaggregation category** if found in disparity is the lesser of the base remedy amount computed above and the cap listed below:

State: high: \$75,000 medium: \$30,000 low: \$20,000

Measurement caps are applied at the individual metro area.

Step 4: Apply State Caps

Every measure found to be in disparity for 3 consecutive months now has a base remedy amount. There are **state annual caps** for the total amount that Ameritech must pay for the **aggregate of Tier-1 and Tier-2 assessments**. The monthly cap is the fraction of the potential annual cap that has yet to be used. In the first month, the monthly cap is the (annual cap)/12. In the second month, the monthly cap is the 2*(annual cap)/12 minus whatever was paid in remedies for the first month.

If the total remedy amount exceeds the state cap, reduce the base remedy amount for every disaggregation category by the same percentage in order to achieve the total remedy amount for the state. These amounts are the final remedy amounts.

Exceptions:

- See Pg. 13-“Exceptions to Remedy Calculations” (for measures, 2, 5, 71, 94, 107)
- If a disaggregation breaks out into more than 1 disaggregation (applies to a state breaking into more than 1 geographic region also).

For example,
Electronically Requested disaggregates into 1) Electronically Requested - Manually Processed
and
2) Electronically Requested –
Electronically Processed

For the first two months, the data will still use the old disaggregation for remedies and Critical Z calculations.

On the third month, the 3 months of data with the new disaggregations are used to determine remedy amounts. The critical Zs used will depend on the new disaggregations for the current month as well as the previous months in order to calculate remedies.

Business Rules for Calculating Monthly Remedy Damages for Tier-1.

- Only calculate at the individual CLEC level.
- Only applicable for Ameritech State Remedies.

Step 1: Calculate the Base Remedy for each disaggregation group

Base Remedy = (fee)*("observations")

"observations" = (magnitude)*(CLEC observations) rounded up to the next highest integer (i.e. 54.1 is rounded to 55.0)

If "observations" > CLEC observations, then "observations" = CLEC observations.

What is the fee?

Each measure is designated as high, medium, or low. The fee depends on whether it is high, medium, or low and how many months *in a row* the disaggregation group has been in disparity. Note: when a disaggregation is further disaggregated, findings of disparity for the previous disaggregation in earlier months are carried forward.

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6+
High	\$150	\$250	\$500	\$600	\$700	\$800
Medium	\$75	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$600
Low	\$25	\$50	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400

What are "observations"?

For rates and percentages, the "observations" are the number of additional CLEC failures that caused the test to become in disparity. For averages, this value can be computed but does not have a similar interpretation. The "observation" is rounded to the next highest integer.

What is the magnitude?

The magnitude measures how far the performance is from parity.

For both parity and benchmark measures, the threshold value is necessary to calculate the magnitude. The threshold value is the maximum value that the CLEC performance could have been and still be considered to be in parity parity (see pg 8 for the business rules to calculate threshold values).

Note: For the purpose of remedy calculations, for measures where the performance represents a good outcome

(i.e. % of bills completed on time), the performance should be expressed in terms of bad outcomes (i.e. % of bills not completed on time).

Magnitude Calculation

Averages and Means Measures (e.g. Average Installation Interval):

$$(\text{CLEC mean} - \text{Threshold Value}) / (\text{Threshold Value})$$

Percentages or Proportions Measures (e.g. Percent ILEC Caused Missed Due Dates):

$$(\text{CLEC percentage} - \text{Threshold Value})$$

Rates or Ratios Measures (e.g. Trouble Report Rate)

$$(\text{CLEC ratio} - \text{Threshold Value})$$

Averages have a cap of 1.0 on the magnitude (100% of the observations).

Step 2: Apply Measure Caps

Tier-1 Measures that are on a per Measure Basis:

State: #117, #121

For these measures, the base remedy amount if found in disparity ignores the formula above.

The base remedy amount for the **disaggregation group** is always:

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
High	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000
Medium	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
Low	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000

Tier-1 Measures that are allowed a measurement cap:

State: #1, #2, #5, #5.1, #7, #12, #13, #15-#18, and #70

For these measures, the base remedy amount for a **disaggregation category** if found in disparity is the lesser of the base remedy amount computed above and the amounts found in the above table.

Measurement caps are applied at the individual metro area.

Step 3: Drop K observations for each CLEC in a given state.

- Determine the number of tests that have at least 10 CLEC observations and have a penalty level of Low, Medium, or High for Tier-1 for each CLEC in each state. Note: each metro area is treated as a separate disaggregation category – only one K-Value per CLEC-state-month.
- Only count those measures that are eligible for remedies in the current month.
- Look up in the Drop K Table to determine the K allowable exclusions for the CLEC that corresponds to the number of tests found above,

Drop K Table

# of Tests	1-7	8-19	20-29	30-49	50-59	60-69	70-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-139
K	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

# of Tests	140-159	160-179	180-199	200-249	250-299	300-399	400-499	500-599	600-699	700-799	800-899
K	12	13	14	17	20	26	32	38	44	49	55

- **Reduce the base remedy amounts to zero for the first K tests found in disparity for the CLEC (in a given state) in the following order:**
 1. First select those disaggregation groups where the number of observations are **greater than or equal to 10**.
 - a. Drop those measures labeled **“Low”** first.

Within the **“Low”** category choose the disaggregation categories **by the number of observations** the CLEC has in ascending order (break ties by dropping the category with the highest remedy amount first).
 - b. If still allowed to drop more, then drop those measures labeled **“Medium”** next following the same rules outlined in (a).
 - c. If still allowed to drop more, then drop those measures labeled **“High”** next following the same rules outlined in (a).
 - d. The one **exception** to the above rules are that measures which are either treated on a **per measure basis** or have a remedy amount equal to their **measure cap** are not allowed to be dropped unless all remaining remedy amounts are greater than or equal to the current remedy amount being considered within that category.
 2. If still allowed to drop more, then drop those with **fewer than 10** observations following the same order outlined above in (1).

Step 4: Apply State Caps

Every measure found to be in disparity now has a base remedy amount. There are state annual caps for the total amount that Ameritech must pay for the aggregate of Tier-1 and Tier-2 assessments. The monthly cap is the fraction of the potential annual cap that has yet to be used. In the first month, the monthly cap is the (annual cap)/12. In the second month, the monthly cap is the 2*(annual cap)/12 minus whatever was paid in remedies for the first month.

If the total remedy amount exceeds the state cap, reduce the base remedy amount for every disaggregation category by the same percentage in order to achieve the total remedy amount for the state. These amounts are the final remedy amounts.

Exceptions:

- See pg 13-“Exceptions to Remedy Calculations” (for measures, 2, 5, 94, 107, 115)
- If a disaggregation breaks out into more than 1 disaggregation.

For example,
Electronically Requested disaggregates into 1) Electronically Requested - Manually Processed
and

2) Electronically Requested –
Electronically Processed

For the purpose of calculating remedies, the consecutive months of disparity that the larger disaggregation had carries over to the smaller disaggregations. For example, if Electronically Requested had 2 months of disparity and then was disaggregated into Manually and Electronically Processed, both of these disaggregations would be considered to be in disparity during the 2 previous months.

Business Rules for Calculating Z-Values and the Threshold Value.

- The Threshold Value is the value of the CLEC performance that would just yield the Critical Z-Value. The Threshold Value is calculated under the Ameritech State Rules in order to compute remedies. The Critical Z-Value ranges from 1.65-2.44 and depends on the number of tests within a CLEC in a given state and month.
- The minimum sample size for State Tier 2 Rules is 10 wholesale observations.

Ameritech State Rules - Critical-Z Calculation

- One Critical Z-Value is calculated for each CLEC (or All Wholesale), each state, and each month in a given report. This Critical Z-Value is then applied to each test (disaggregation) within that CLEC-state-month combination. Note: a geographic disaggregation is considered to be a separate test for purposes of calculating the Critical-Z value.
- **Step 1:** Count the number of tests (disaggregations) for which the following conditions hold:
 - The CLEC has **at least 10 observations** (in the denominator).
 - The measure is **low, medium or high**.
 - **Exception 1: PM #2 and #115**, have more than 1 possible test for each disaggregation category. Only count the disaggregation with the highest Z-Value.
 - **Exception 2 (12/00 and beyond) PM #5 and #94**, only count the Percentage within X hours disaggregation, do not count the Average of the Remainder (see exceptions).
- **Step 2:** Given the number of tests, find the corresponding Critical-Z Value for the CLEC-state-month combination on the following table:

# of Tests	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Critical-Z	1.65	1.96	2.12	2.23	2.32	2.39	2.44	1.69	1.74	
# of Tests	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	
Critical-Z	1.79	1.73	1.68	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.68	1.74	1.71	
# of Tests	100-109	110-119	120-139	140-159	160-179	180-499	500-699	700-799	800-899	900-999
Critical-Z	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.77

Ameritech State Rules – Z Value and threshold Calculation

Averages and Means Measures >=30 observations

- **Benchmark Tests**

$$Z\text{-Value} = (Average_{CLEC} - Benchmark)/1$$

$$Threshold\ Value = Benchmark + Critical\ Z\text{-Value}$$

Exception: If the Critical Z Allowance does not apply, Threshold Value = Benchmark

- **Parity Tests**
 - **Greater than or equal to 30 observations for CLEC and ILEC**

LCUG Z-Test

$$Z\text{-Value} = (Average_{CLEC} - Average_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{DIFF}$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = Average_{ILEC} + \sigma_{DIFF} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

$$\sigma_{DIFF} = \text{SQRT}[\sigma_{ILEC}^2(1/n_{CLEC} + 1/n_{ILEC})]$$

σ_{ILEC}^2 = Calculated variance for ILEC (using the population variance).

$Average_{ILEC}$ = Calculated average for the ILEC.

$Average_{CLEC}$ = Calculated average for the CLEC.

n_{ILEC} = number of observations used in ILEC measurement.

n_{CLEC} = number of observations used in CLEC measurement.

Averages and Means Measures <30 observations

- **Parity Tests**
 - **Less than 30 observations for either CLEC or ILEC, then do one of the following:**
 1. **Alternative #1 (Permutation Test)**

The permutation test involves randomly subdividing a sample of the pooled ILEC and CLEC data 1,901 times and calculating the percent of times these hypothetical populations yield smaller Large Sample Z-Values than the actual data yields. This calculated percentage corresponds to the permutation Z-Value. With these results, the Threshold Value is calculated by finding the highest average the CLEC is able to have and still be found to be in parity.
 2. **Alternative #2 (LCUG Z-Test: same as large sample)**
$$Z\text{-Value} = (Average_{CLEC} - Average_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{DIFF}$$
$$\text{Threshold Value} = Average_{ILEC} + \sigma_{DIFF} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$
 3. **Alternative #3 (Non-Statistical Test)**
$$Z\text{-Value} = (Average_{CLEC} - Average_{ILEC}) / 1$$
$$\text{Threshold Value} = Average_{ILEC} + 1 * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

Percentages and Proportions Measures >=30 observations (Percentage is "bad")

If percentage being measured is "bad" (CLEC prefers a lower percentage)

- **Benchmark Tests**
$$Z\text{-Value} = 100 * (P_{CLEC} - \text{Benchmark})$$
$$\text{Threshold Value} = \text{Benchmark} + \text{Critical Z-Value} / 100$$

Exception: If the Critical Z Allowance does not apply, Threshold Value = Benchmark
- **Parity Tests**
 - **Greater than or equal to 30 observations for CLEC and ILEC**

Z-Test

$$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{CLEC} - P_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{P_{CLEC}-P_{ILEC}}$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = P_{ILEC} + \sigma_{PCLEC-PILEC} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

$$\sigma_{PCLEC-PILEC} = \text{SQRT}[\rho(1-\rho)/n_{CLEC} + \rho(1-\rho)/n_{ILEC}]$$

$$\rho = (n_{ILEC}P_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC}P_{CLEC})/(n_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC})$$

$$P_{CLEC} = \text{CLEC Percentage.}$$

$$P_{ILEC} = \text{ILEC Percentage.}$$

$$n_{ILEC} = \text{number of observations used in ILEC measurement.}$$

$$n_{CLEC} = \text{number of observations used in CLEC measurement.}$$

Percentages and Proportions Measures <30 observations (Percentage is “bad”)

If percentage being measured is “bad” (CLEC prefers a lower percentage)

- **Parity Tests**

- Less than 30 observations for either CLEC or ILEC, then do one of the following:

1. **Alternative #1 (Permutation Test)**

Z-Value is determined by inverting the p-value calculated by the Fisher Exact Test which is a permutation test that is based on the hypergeometric distribution. The Threshold Value is determined from the Fisher Exact Test: it is the highest value that the CLEC Percentage can be without being found to be in disparity.

2. **Alternative #2 (Z-Test: same as large sample)**

$$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{CLEC} - P_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{PCLEC-PILEC}$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = P_{ILEC} + \sigma_{PCLEC-PILEC} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

3. **Alternative #3 (Non-Statistical Test)**

$$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{CLEC} - P_{ILEC})/1$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = P_{ILEC} + (\text{Critical Z-Value})/100$$

Percentages and Proportions Measures >=30 observations (Percentage is “good”)

If percentage being measured is “good” (CLEC prefers a higher percentage)

- **Benchmark Tests**

$$Z\text{-Value} = 100 * (\text{Benchmark} - P_{CLEC})$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = \text{Benchmark} - \text{Critical Z-Value}/100$$

Exception: If the Critical Z Allowance does not apply, Threshold Value = Benchmark

- **Parity Tests**

- Greater than or equal to 30 observations for CLEC and ILEC

Z-Test

$$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{ILEC} - P_{CLEC}) / \sigma_{P_{ILEC}-P_{CLEC}}$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = P_{ILEC} - \sigma_{P_{ILEC}-P_{CLEC}} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

$$\sigma_{P_{ILEC}-P_{CLEC}} = \text{SQRT}[\rho(1-\rho)/n_{CLEC} + \rho(1-\rho)/n_{ILEC}]$$

$$\rho = (n_{ILEC}P_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC}P_{CLEC})/(n_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC})$$

$$P_{CLEC} = \text{CLEC Percentage.}$$

P_{ILEC} = ILEC Percentage.

n_{ILEC} = number of observations used in ILEC measurement.

n_{CLEC} = number of observations used in CLEC measurement.

Percentages and Proportions Measures <30 observations (Percentage is “good”)

If percentage being measured is “good” (CLEC prefers a higher percentage)

- Parity Tests

- Less than 30 observations for either CLEC or ILEC, then do one of the following (per SWBT)

1. Alternative #1 (Permutation Test)

Z-Value is determined by inverting the p-value calculated by the Fisher Exact Test which is a permutation test that is based on the hypergeometric distribution. The Threshold Value is determined from the Fisher Exact Test: it is the lowest value that the CLEC Percentage can be without being found to be in disparity.

2. Alternative #2 (Z-Test: same as large sample)

$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{ILEC} - P_{CLEC}) / \sigma_{P_{ILEC}-P_{CLEC}}$

Threshold Value = $P_{ILEC} - \sigma_{P_{ILEC}-P_{CLEC}} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$

3. Alternative #3 (Non-Statistical Test)

$Z\text{-Value} = (P_{ILEC} - P_{CLEC}) / 1$

Threshold Value = $P_{ILEC} - (\text{Critical Z-Value}) / 100$

Rates and Ratios Measures ≥ 30 observations

- Parity Tests

- Greater than or equal to 30 observations for CLEC and ILEC

LCUG Z-Test

$Z\text{-Value} = (\text{Rate}_{CLEC} - \text{Rate}_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{DIFF}$

Threshold Value = $\text{Rate}_{ILEC} + \sigma_{DIFF} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$

$\text{Pooled Rate} = (\text{Numerator}_{ILEC} + \text{Numerator}_{CLEC}) / (n_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC})$

$\sigma_{DIFF} = \text{SQRT}[(\text{Pooled Rate}) * (1/n_{CLEC} + 1/n_{ILEC})]$

Rate_{ILEC} = Calculated rate for the ILEC.

Rate_{CLEC} = Calculated rate for the CLEC.

Numerator_{ILEC} = numerator used in ILEC measurement.

Numerator_{CLEC} = numerator used in CLEC measurement.

n_{ILEC} = number of observations used in ILEC measurement.

n_{CLEC} = number of observations used in CLEC measurement.

Rates and Ratios Measures <30 observations

- Parity Tests

- Less than 30 observations for either CLEC or ILEC, choose one of the following (per SWBT)

1. **Alternative #1 (Permutation Test)**

The permutation test involves randomly subdividing a sample of the pooled ILEC and CLEC data 1,901 times and calculating the percent of times these hypothetical populations yield smaller Large Sample Z-Values than the actual data yields. This calculated percentage corresponds to the permutation Z-Value. With these results, the Threshold Value is calculated by finding the highest rate the CLEC is able to have and still be found to be in parity.

2. **Alternative #2 (LCUG Z-Test: same as large sample)**

$$Z\text{-Value} = (Rate_{CLEC} - Rate_{ILEC}) / \sigma_{DIFF}$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = Rate_{ILEC} + \sigma_{DIFF} * (\text{Critical Z-Value})$$

3. **Alternative #3 (Non-Statistical Test)**

$$Z\text{-Value} = (Rate_{CLEC} - Rate_{ILEC}) / 1$$

$$\text{Threshold Value} = Rate_{ILEC} + (\text{Critical Z-Value}) / 100$$

Exceptions to Z-Value and Remedy Calculations by Measure

- **Measure #71** (Common Transport Trunk Blockage): "State Standard of 3% or parity, whichever allows less blocking in a given month"
Use the state standard (which is 3%) or parity depending on the Ameritech value. If the Ameritech value is lower than the state standard (e.g. 2% vs state standard of 3%), then do a parity test; otherwise, do a benchmark test.
- **Measure #107** (Percentage of Missed Collocation Due Dates Damages and Assessments Methodology). For Illinois, we treat the parity test for this measure in the same manner as all others. For all other states, we are using the special rules found in Appendix 3 of the User Guide (our modified version is included below). Note: Use an absolute benchmark of 95%, do not use the Z-Value to determine compliance or remedies (for all states but Illinois). Therefore, a Z-Value greater than 0 indicates non-compliance.
- **Measures #2 & #115**: Pick the worst Z-value of the two (in #2) or three (in #115) tests and then use this Z-Value for determining remedy amounts. Also use this test (and the number of observations) for determining the number of tests to use in the K-Value Table and the order to drop them.

Pick the highest of the following Z-Values – use only that one for K-Value Table (if potential remedy) and Remedy Calculations.

PM #2: Percent Responses Received Within X Seconds

Z-Value #1

Response Within 8.0 Seconds - Address Verification
Verification

Response Within 7.0 Seconds - Request for Telephone Number
Request for Telephone Number

Response Within 8.0 Seconds - Request for Customer Service Record
Request for Customer Service Record

Response Within 12.0 Seconds - Service Availability
Service Availability

Response Within 0.6 Seconds - Service Appointment Scheduling
Service Appointment Scheduling

Response Within 15.0 Seconds - Dispatch Required
Dispatch Required

Response Within 39.0 Seconds - PIC
PIC

Response Within 51.6 Seconds - DSL Loop Qualification
DSL Loop Qualification

Response Within 41 Seconds - NC/NCI Service Availability
NC/NCI Service Availability

Response Within 79 Seconds - CFA Availability
CFA Availability

Z-Value #2

Response Within 12.0 Seconds - Address

Response Within 9.5 Seconds -

Response Within 13.0 Seconds -

Response Within 16.0 Seconds -

Response Within 1.0 Seconds -

Response Within 25.0 Seconds -

Response Within 60.0 Seconds -

Response Within 59.2 Seconds -

Response Within 47 Seconds -

Response Within 91 Seconds -

PM #115: Percentage of AIT Caused Delayed Coordinated Cutovers

Z-Value #1

LNP (>30 Minutes)

LNP W/Loop (>30 Minutes)

Z-Value #2

LNP (>60 Minutes)

LNP W/Loop (>60 Minutes)

Z-Value #3

LNP (>120 Minutes)

LNP W/Loop (>120 Minutes)

Measures #5, #94: There are two components to each disaggregations for PM #5 and PM #94 – The Percentage within X days and The Average of the Remainder.

Before 12/00 data, the disaggregations are treated as two distinctly different disaggregations.

For 12/00 and beyond, the disaggregations are treated as one disaggregation and analyzed using the following methodology.

For determining the K-Value and the Critical Z-Value: only use the “Percentage within X days” component of the measure.

Calculate a Z-Value for the “Percentage within X days” for this disaggregation.

If “Percentage within X days” for this disaggregation is in disparity

- Look at previous months to determine how many consecutive months “Percentage within X days” for this disaggregation has been in disparity.
- Calculate the remedy amount for this disaggregation based on the “Percentage within X days”.
- Report a Z-Value for this disaggregation *only* for the “Percentage within X days”.

If “Percentage within X days” for this disaggregation is in parity

- Calculate the potential remedies for the “Average of the Remainder” for this disaggregation.
 - If the “Average of the Remainder” for this disaggregation is in disparity
 - Look at previous months to determine how many consecutive months the “Average of the Remainder” for this disaggregation has been in disparity (do not count it as disparity unless there was a reported Z value).
 - Calculate the remedy amount based on the “Average of the Remainder” disaggregation
 - If the “Average of the Remainder” for this disaggregation is in parity then the overall measure is in parity, no remedies.
- Report a Z-Value for this disaggregation for both the “Percentage within X days” and the “Average of the Remainder”.

The following list matches the “Percentage Within X Days” Tracking Numbers to the “Average of the Remainder” Tracking Number.

14-383, 15-384, 16-385, 17-386, 18-387, 19-388, 20-389, 21-390, 22-391, 23-392, 24-393, 25-394, 833-1009, 834-1010, 835-1011, 836-1012, 1005-1007, 1006-1008, 1116-1118, 1117-1119, 1216-1217, 1218-1219, 1208-1209, 1210-1211, 1212-1213, 1214-1215, 1202-1203, 1204-1205, 1226-1227, 1122-1130, 1126-1134, 1127-1135, 1123-1131, 1124-1132, 1128-1136, 1125-1133, 1129-1137, 280-1162, 281-1163, 282-1164, 283-1165, 284-1166, 285-1167, 286-1168, 287-1169, 288-1170, 289-1171, 290-1172, 291-1173, 292-1174, 293-1175, 1295-1299, 1298-1302, 1296-1300, 1297-1301, 1220-1221, 1222-1223, 1206-1207, 1224-1225

PM #107: Percentage of Missed Collocation Due Dates Damages and Assessments Methodology

The following methodology will apply in calculating Tier 1 liquidated damages and Tier 2 assessments for the percentage of missed collocation due dates measurement.

Tier 1:

1. The benchmark will be 95% of Collocations completed within the due date. For example, if a CLEC has 30 collocations complete in the study month, Ameritech can miss one due date and still be in compliance. In this case no damages would apply. If, two due dates out of 30 were missed, Ameritech

would be out of compliance. In this case, damages would be payable on the number of collocations required to be back within the 95% benchmark.

2. Damages are calculated based on the percentage of days that Ameritech misses the due date using the per occurrence values in the business rules, multiplied by the number of days from completion to due date.
3. In order to determine which collocations to use in the damage calculation, the missed collocation due dates will be ranked based on the number of days missed from highest to lowest. Ameritech will pay damages on the highest number of days missed until the number of collocations missed is within the benchmark. For example,, if there were three misses which had missed days of 20, 15 and three, Ameritech would pay damages on 35 (20+15) missed days. In this example, Ameritech would pay $35 * (95\% - 90\%) * 150 = \262.50
4. The collocation measurement will be used in the determination of the "K" number of allowances (based on the number of collocations). In addition, it may also be excluded as defined in the business rules in the order of progression also contained there. The number of underlying data points used for the purposes of determining the order of exclusion will be the same total days late for collocation projects calculated above (35 in the previous example).
5. All collocation completions in a month will be considered for the calculation of liquidated damages.
6. The critical Z-value will not be subtracted from the benchmark to determine compliance.

Tier 2:

1. Assessments will be applicable, as described in the business rules, when the measurement has been out of compliance for three consecutive months for the aggregate of all CLEC collocations.
2. Compliance will be defined as described in the Tier 1 damages above.
3. If assessments are applicable, the rolling three month average for days missed will be used to calculate the total assessments payable to the State Treasury.